T

U

W

X

Appendix B Bibliography

img *align=position* **src="***pictureURL***"**
.... Insert a graphic (`.GIF`/`.XBM`)

ol .... Start ordinal list
li .... Specify a list item
/ol .... Stop ordinal list

ul .... Start bulleted list
li .... Specify a list item
/ul .... Stop bulleted list

dl .... Start description list
dt .... Description title
dd .... Description text
/dl .... Stop description list

4.h. Description Lists

A description list usually consists of a title or introductory text, followed by a description. The description is set off from the normal body text with narrower left and right margins.

Use the following commands to create a description list:

dl

dt

dd

/dl

Example :

```
<dl>

<dt>Here's what <i>PC Computing</i> had to say
about the <b>Twinhead Slimnote 4SX/25</b> in their
January 1993 issue:

<dd>The <b>Twinhead Slimnote 4SX/25</b> wasn't
quite the best in any one area we tested, but it's
the best all-around 486 notebook in the bunch-
possibly the best we've <i>ever</i> tested if 486
performance is an important criterion.

</dl>
```

4.f. Numbered Lists

You may want to include a numbered list (*ordinal* list) within your text, for instance if you have a list of steps for a user to follow in order .

To create an indented, numbered list, use the following commands:

ol

li

/ol

<u>Example</u> :

```
To try this out, follow these steps:

<ol>

<li>List item first step

<li>List item second step

<li>List item last step

</ol>
```

&yacute	ý
&yuml	ÿ

4.d. Extended Characters

Extended characters are specified with escape sequences within an HTML document (see list, below).

Note : some WWW browsers may not display these correctly . Also, some fonts not compliant to the ISO standard extended character set won't display the correct characters.

&AElig	Æ
&Aacute	Á
&Acirc	Â
&Agrave	À
&Aring	Å
&Atilde	Ã
&Auml	Ä
&Ccedil	Ç
&ETH	*Capital Eth*
&Eacute	É
&Ecirc	Ê
&Egrave	È
&Euml	Ë
&Iacute	Í
&Icirc	Î
&Igrave	Ì
&Iuml	Ï
&Ntilde	Ñ
&Oacute	Ó
&Ocirc	Ô
&Ograve	Ò
&Oslash	Ø
&Otilde	Õ
&Ouml	Ö
&THORN	*Capital Thorn, Icelandic*
&Uacute	Ú
&Ucirc	Û

4.b. User -Formatted T ext

There may be times when you want to type your ASCII text with an unchangeable format, for instance if you'd like to type out tables. T o tell your WWW browser not to re-format the text, use the commands

pre

/pre

Example :

```
<pre>
<b>Temp          Precip. Expected</b>
85            none
65            rain
35            cold rain, hail
15            sleet, snow
</pre>
```

3.c. Paragraph Breaks

WWW browsers take care of formatting the HTML text they read. Carriage returns, extra spaces, and other common ASCII formatting tricks don't work in HTML.

To specify the end of a paragraph, use:

p

<u>Example</u>:

You should type your text as follows:

```
   This is a meaningless paragraph intended to
basically waste space and illustrate a point. <p>

   This is another one of those paragraphs.
```

Thus, the reader will see:

```
   This is a meaningless paragraph intended to
basically waste space and illustrate a point.

   This is another one of those paragraphs.
```

If you had *not* included <p>, it would have looked like:

```
   This is a meaningless paragraph intended to
basically waste space and illustrate a point.This
is another one of those paragraphs.
```

Example :

Suppose you wanted the reader to be able to jump around within the current document, say , from within one section to the heading of another section. You would type:

```
<a href="#NeatSection">Section 6.7a</a> contains
some interesting information.
```

and include the destination anchor:

```
<a name="NeatSection">Section 6.7a</a>
```

Example :

Suppose you want to jump to the destination anchor:
`<a name="Python">Monty Python’s Flying Circus</a>`
in the document `brit.humor.html`, located in the directory `humor`, which is a subdirectory off the current parent directory (`..`), you would type:

```
<a href="../humor/brit.humor.html#Python">Graham
Chapman</a>
```

3. Basic Commands

This section describes the most essential HTML commands, such as how to create a link anchor and how to insert rudimentary formatting commands.

3.a. Anchors

Anchors are typically used to make the links from one document to another in a hypertext. They specify exactly which document to load. These are referred to as *link anchors* .

Anchors can also be used as a destination for a link. That is, you can specify the part of the document to be displayed, rather than the top of the document, by specifying a destination anchor . These are referred to as *destination anchors* .

Anchors are marked with pairs of tags. The beginning tag contains most of the information necessary to make a link. The end tag (put after the link text that the reader sees) tells the WWW browser where the link ends. (For X-Mosaic, the tags mark the beginning and end of the link underlining.)

Link anchors are used as follows:

a href=" *protocol* **://***location* **/***file* **#***destination* **"**

/a

where *protocol* is:

http	use the hypertext transfer protocol
file	use the file transfer protocol (ftp)
gopher	use the gopher protocol (pointing to a gopher)

location is:

internet address **:***port number*

file is:

directory **/***subdirectory* **/***…***/***filename*

and *destination* is:

anchorname

HTML Reference Guide
Version 0.1

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